FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer recommends the squash as a cheap green food for stock in winter. —Clover is so easily injured by smothering that even the rakings should be carefully removed where a second erop is expected.

—A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says a neighbor of his had his rechard defoliated by the canker worm. It bore no fruit that year, which was the bearing year, but the following sea-son it produced a large crop, and the bearing year was permanently changed bearing year was permanently changed.

—Cattle and sheep should always have plenty of shade in the pasture. They like when they have eaten enough to lie down in the cool shade and take their comfort, and if they can do so they will thrive much better. A few shade trees for this purpose will pay for any drain they may make upon the fertility of the soil.

—E. H. Libby, writing to the New York Tribune, states that from his in-vestigations he has been convinced that seed corn cannot be exchanged to ad-vantage between the Northern and Southern States, as the large-eared varieties can only be cultivated sue fully south of latitude 40. Each section. in his opinion, should produce its own

—In setting plants, make the ground mellow and rich with manure for a con-siderable space around where the roots are placed, so they may have a chance to reach out. The roots should have ample room: do not cramp them. When the earth is well drawn up around the plant place your feet carefully upon each side of it, and "firm" the earth down solidly. This will greatly increase the chance of its living, as it prevents the soil from drying down to the roots. -Indianapolis Journal.

-A very nice pudding is made of one quart of milk, three tablespoonfuls of manioca, one tablespoonful of butter, a little salt, with sugar and flavoring to suit the taste. Reserve a little milk & mix with the manioca. Heat the rest, and when almost boiling add the other ingredients. Let it cook until it thickens about like corn-starch pudding. Fruit, either dried or fresh, may be added to this pudding. If raisins are used, cook them until tender in a little water. Serve with sauce or with milk and sugar.-N. Y. Post.

The Profit of Farming.

There are different ways of looking at the profitableness of farming, and the prospect is rosy or gloomy accord-ing to the standpoint from which it is viewed. If you want about the most lugubrious opinion of this business that can be expressed, come this way and we will show you where to find it. We will go to some place where the fences are lying in tumble-down ruin, the gates hanging by one hinge, the barn a lopsided, leaning pile; the barnyard a reeking swamp; the house a leaking, dismal wreck; its windows stuffed with old coats and hats-everything devoid of paint or finish, and nothing in its proper place or in decent congnum. If you can fight your way through the cars around the door to the proprietor, ask him, while he eyes you with strong whether farming pays. If ask nim, while he eyes you with strong suspicion, whether farming pays. If he is not afraid that his answer will give you some opportunity of cheating him, he will tell you that farming is the worst business in the world. Then, when you have warily backed out from among his dogs, we'll make another visit Let us try farm, where fanner visit. Let us try a farm-where fences buildings and improvements are all substantial, neat and first-class; where substantial, neat and irrst-class; where paint, window glasses, etc., are abundant; where everything gives evidence of thrift and industry. As the proprietor turns from some employment to greet you frankly and heartily, ask him whether farming pays. His answer is in his surroundings. Such contrasts are by no means fanciful, and we have same them only showed defined on seen them quite sharply defined on farms in the same neighborhood posses-sing naturally equal advantages. It is a pleasure to know that squalor is be-ing rapidly and steadily driven from progressive modern agriculture, and that pictures of the kind first viewed are becoming more received. are becoming more rare from year to year. The farm is, as a rule, an index to the character of the farmer, as well as an exponent of his industry and his methods. Other things being equal, much of the success or failure of agri-culture lies in the directing mind. If this be vigorous, thoughtful, studions, earnest, results may be depended on to take care of themselves. The bulk of

able the horse to turn round without bruising himself, and to lie down and stretch himself with comfort. Let the ing-room or a parlor; not over seventy degrees in summer, nor under forty-five in winter. Hot, close or foul stables will bring on glanders or inflammation, while a very cold or damp one may cause an incurable cough or disease of the lungs. Do not keep the hay over the manger. The steam and breath of the animal make it both unpleasant and unwholesome. If the hay must be kept over the horse, the ceiling between should be of plaster. This will in some measure prevent vapors from passing up to the food. Have no opening into the manger from the hayloft. Dust is very often thrown into horses' eves when fed in this way, and thus blindness is begun. The breath ascends directly to the food through the opening, which at the same time pours a continual draught down on the horse's head, thus causing chills as well as bad food. degrees in summer, nor under forty-five in winter. Hot, close or foul sta-

Corn Fodder and Podder Corn.

Corn fodder is the stalks of the ripened corn crop. Fodder corn is the stalks of corn grown only for the stalks and leaves. It is evident that the two differ the stalks are the stalks and leaves. and leaves. It is evident that the the differ in character, and consequently require different treatment, the one being necessarily subordinate to the grain, while the other may be managed just as the farmer may think best. But perhaps there is no other valuable crop that is more injured and wasted in the "saying" than either corn fodder or fodder corn. This is partly due to the fact that the stalks are very succulent and require a good deal of drying and curing, and partly to the too general neglect and carelessness of farmers, helped no doubt by the prevalent idea that corn fodder is a coarse food, "roughness," as it is often called, and not worth the labor that needs to be bestowed upon it to save it in good conbestowed upon it to save it in good con-dition. This idea, however, is a very wrong one and acts very injuriously up-on the interests of the farmer who be-lieves it, for there is no other fodder crop that may be turned to better ac-count, or that can be grown so cheaply when it is well managed.

As is the case with all sorts of straw

As is the case with all sorts of straw or stems of plants, the nutritive sub-stances in these are most abundant just before the grain is fully ripened, and if they are left standing later their value for feeding is seriously impaired with-out adding anything to the value of the grain. Also exposure to frost is a seri-ous danger, enging requires of the ous damage, causing rupture of the sap cells and the fermentation of the sap by which the starch and sugar in it are destroyed and changed to useless matter. It is, unfortunately, a prevail-ing practice to leave the corn crop to ripen thoroughly before it is cut up, and even to leave it standing long after it is ripe and the stalks have been frozen. It is also quite common to gather the ears from the stalks and cut only the tops of these to save for fod-der, even with the smaller varieties of which nearly the whole stalk is available. In the South and West the necessities of the case, the coarseness of the stalks, the searcity of labor to handle states, the scarcity of labor to handle the enormous crop, and the unavoid-able, and in many cases cheaper and more profitable, disposal of the stalks as waste compel the farmer to abandon the fodder, and care only for the grain, except to use it in the best way he can by turning the sattle, into the fields to by turning the cattle into the fields to glean what they will, and then to break down the stalks and plow them under. But where everything must be made to ount in meeting the competition of the richer and cheaper lands of the West, the farmer must use every possible economy and save every pound of fod-der in the best possible condition. Therefore the corn crop must be har-vested with as much care as the hay or vested with as much care as the hay or grain crops and saved in the best condition, and for the sake of the fodder it must be cut as soon as the ears are in the right condition. This is as soon as the grain is glazed, or, at the latest, when the husks are turning yellow and becoming dry. After that the grain takes nothing from the stalks, while these are very much damaged by further delay in cutting. The cobsthen contain considerable sap, in which there are starch and sugar, and the

matter, so that the corn should be cut and put up in a safe manner as soon as these indications are noticed, and not left to the risk and damage of a frost. Corn should be cut as near to the ground as possible. This is not so much for the sake of the stalk that is saved as to avoid the troublesome stubs which cannot be covered in the next plowing, and thus remain upon the sur-face for years a disagreeable nuisance in a meadow and among the hay. In setting up the shocks it is preferable to make large ones, and to take at least ten rows each way, by which the shocks will stand firmly and will not break down or tumble over. A large shock will dry quite as well, although somewill dry quite as well, although some-what more slowly, as a smaller one, and can be more easily preserved from damage by storms. The shock should be put up so that the center is open be-low and air can pass freely through it, and should be bound securely just above the center and at the top. It is very important-that the top should be closely bound so that rain may not enter. Corn fodder so put up may remain a long bound so that rail may not enser. Come fodder so put up may remain a long time without injury, but the husking should not be postponed any later than when the corn is dry, because husking a neither constant is neither con-

with folder corn the case is different. There are in the best condition when the blossom at the top to sail it is quite dry and faded. Naturally this would be when the grain, if there was any would be set, at which stage the content of the horse, the farmer's most useful servant, fewer blind, lame and diseased animals would be seen. The following points are from Whip and Spur:

Let your stable be well drained and sufficiently lighted. The vapors from a damp, putried foor, and the sudden change from darkness to light, will almost to a certainty cause blindness. Let the floor of the stall be quite flat and level. Standing on a sloping place is very painful and causes lameness by straining the ligaments and membranes. It also produces grease and sore beels. Every stall should be at least six feet wide and nine feet long. This will enable the horse to turn round without the American people are living by farming, and the growth of the country's wealth is sufficient proof that it condition when the blossom at the top pays.—Pitteburgh Statesman. cumbrance of the stubs afterward, for when the stalks are cut up for feed they will be wholly consumed and there will be no waste. In cutting it is well to leave the stalk lying upon the ground for twenty-four hours, as this will remove a large portion of the moisture and greatly hasten the curing in the shock. The writer's practice has been to bind the stalks in small sheaves of about twenty-five pounds, which is a moderate armful, and leave these in small shocks for a week or ten days. able the horse to turn round without moderate armful, and leave these in bruising himself, and to lie down and small shocks for a week or ten days, stretch himself with comfort. Let the stalls be separated by partitions, not by hars. They prevent the horses from have been dry, or wet, these sheaves fighting and kicking each other. Let proper openings be made just under the ceiling, to permit the hot, foul air to escape and proper openings at the botescape and proper openings at the bottom of the wall to admit fresh air. Impure and confined sir will cause broken wind. The fresh air should enter through a number of small holes rather through a number of small holes rather until required for use. Open barracks are large large very useful for steple for store folders. through a number of small holes rather than a large hole, such as an open window. That prevents draughts, which cause chills and coughs. The temperature of a stable should be that of a sit-rath, and the barrack has a water-tight roof, the fodder will be preserved in an excellent manner.—N. Y. Timus.

Precautions against the Cholera.

Now, as always when the que arises as to the measures to be taken against an anticipated epidemic, the newspapers are dwelling on the mat-ter of the filthy condition of the streets, ser of the hithy condition of the streets, and in this country and Great Britian the most prominent topic of inquiry in connection with the possible access of choicra is as to what sanitary condition various places would be found to be in should the disease visit them. It is all very well to attend to cleanliness, not only who an enidentic threatens, but only when an epidemic threatens, but at all times. But it is sheer folly to bring that consideration into the foreground as being of the slightest avail under such circumstances as an impending invasion of cholera. Cholera undoubtedly runs riot in filth, but, unfortunately it shows the same luvuringe. indoubtedly runs riot in hith, but, unfortunately, it shows the same luxuriance in the cleanest of towns. The road to safety lies not in giving the disease a chilling reception on its arrival, but in not allowing it to arrive.

The deplorable feature in the tendency alluded to is the fact that it leads to reclude the control of the safety of the safety and the saf

neglect of the only measures that are of any real use. It even leads to deprecia-tion of the value of quarantine measures. Public opinion. the utmost support of which is always needed in matters of sanitation, is thus halled into indifference to the necessary restrictions on com-merce, and fails to oppose the obstruc-tiveness of trade. As the Nation lately remarked, quarantine may never yet have stopped the march of cholera. There is good reason to think, however, that it has. At all events, an extension of the quarantine idea is all we can depend upon to keep the disease at bay. It is, therefore, exceedingly satisfactory and reassuring to learn that our Government, at the suggestion of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, has telegraphed instructions to our Consuls at British ports to take measures for the sanitary inspection of measures for the sanitary inspection of vessels bound for this country. Over and over again have epidemics stolen a march on those who were busy in pooh poohing the possibility of their arrival. While, then, as has before been stated in this journal, there is no present occasion for alarm, there is every occasion for vigilance. - N. Y. Medical Journal.

An Ancient Manuscript of Deuteron omy.

A supposed Moabite manuscript of Deuteronomy on leather leaves, copied 700 years B. C., has been found. It has been submitted to the scrutiny of Doctor Genesberg and other eminent Hebraist experts. The balance of opinion is in favor of its genuis in favor of its The owner, Shapira, a er of Jerusalem, asks the British um \$5,000,000 for the manuscript. The decalogue furnishes a good exam-ple for comparison with the received cersion. The Shapira record is as

I am God, thy God, which liberated thee from the land of Egypt from the house of bondage. Ye shall have no other Gods. Ye shall not make to yourselves any graven image nor any like-aess that is in Heaven above, or that is n the earth beneath, or that is in the waters under the earth. Ye shall not

there are starch and sugar, and the grain will appropriate the whole of these and leave the cob mere dry woody bow down to them nor serve them. I am God, your God, sanctify. In six days I have made the Heaven and the earth and all that there is therein, and rested on the seventh day. Therefore rest thou also, thou and thy cattle, and all that thou hast.

I am God, thy God. Honor thy father and thy mother.

I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not kill the person of thy brother.

I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not commit adultery with the wife of thy

I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not I am God, thy God. I not small not steal the property of thy brother.

I am God, thy God. Thou shall not swear by my name falsely, for I visit the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of these what the more than of the same than the same and the same than the same tha eration of those who take my name in POTATORS—Per bushel.....

I am God, thy God. Thon shalt not

be a deficiency in the red globules of the blood. Fright, a fit of anger and other excitements have brought on an attack. As to its duration, a medical writer says it "varies from a few weeks to several months. The average dura-tion is from two to three months. In the vast majority of cases the termina-tion is in recovery. In a very small proportion of cases it becomes chronic and is incurable. Relapses are apt to and is incurable. Relapses are apt to occur after intervals varying from a few months to two or three years. As a rule, the relapses are shorter than the primary attacks." As to remedies, all known causes must first be removed; ample nutrition, daily exposure, and, if practicable, exercise in the open air, should be secured, and a physician should prescribe the medicine that should be used.— Youth's Companion.

"Threw Away Her Su

"Threw Away Her Supporter,"
Dr. Pirror:—A neighbor of ours was suffering from "female weakness" which the doctors told her could not be cured without a supporter. After considerable persuasion my wife induced her to try your "Favorite Prescription." After using one bottle she threw away the supporter and did a large washing, which she had not done in two years before.

JAMES MILLER,
4246 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

A MAN with water on the brain shower a plug hat.—Philadelphia Bulletin

Woman and Her Diseases is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., zent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

A PRINTER can feel first-rate and sti at of sorts.—Rochester Post-Express. 1F your lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat and lung affections, it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's large pamphiet treatise on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

CORRECT Boston people call a burglar' jimmie" Mr. James.—N. Y. Journal.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA.—Mr. C. H. Harman, President of the People's Bank, testifies to the value of Brown's Iron Bitters for relieving indigestion.

A PARADOX-Nearly all our domestic

Marianna, Fla.—Dr. Theo. West says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters the best tonic that is sold."

MERRILY an outside matter—The handle of a jug.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Exaucs and revitalize the blood by using Brown's Iron Bitters. The best tonic. HAY-FEVER. Since boyhood I have been troubled with Catarrh and Hay-Fever, and was unable to obtain relief until I used Ely's Cream Balm. It has cured me. E. L. CLICKENER, New Brunswick, N. J.

ALL recommend Wise's Axle Grease

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it complete, permanent cure. Corns, bunions HAY-FEVER. Having been afflicted with Hay-Fever for years I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial. I have had no attack since using it. E. R. Raucel, Editor Carbon Co. Democrat, Mauch Chunk, Pa. Price 50c.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice crows, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c CHROLITHION Collars and Cuffs, when thoroughly waterproof, feel as soft as vel-vet around the neck and wrists.

Stinging, irritation, all Kidney and Blad er Complaints, sured by "Buchu-Paiba." \$1 STRAIGHTEN old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer' restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia

Is afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c Don't Die in the House. "Rough on Rats, lears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15

REDDING's Russia Salve is unequaled for chi biains, chapped hands, frost bites, etc. Try i Wisz's Axle Grease never gums. THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 28, 1883. hipping Steers..... \$4 55 6 5 15 CATTLE—Shipping Steers....
Native Helfors....
Native Cows....
Butchers' Steers...
HOGS—Good to choice heavy WHEAT-No. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping Steers.... Butchers' Steers... bear false witness against thy brother.

I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not covet his wife, or his man servant, or his maid servant, or anything that is his.

I am God, thy God. Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thy heart.

I am God, thy God. These ten words God spake.

I am God, thy God. These ten words God spake.

St. Vitus Dance.

St. Vitus Dance (Chorea) is characterized by an irregular contraction of the voluntary muscles. This contraction is at first confined to a few muscles on one side of the upper part of the 5 15 @ 5 80 5 00 @ 5 40 2 75 @ 5 60 1 01 @ 1 01 1 01 @ 1 01 1 01 @ 51 1 01 @ 51 1 01 @ 51 1 01 @ 51 1 05 @ 55 1 06 @ 12 00 No. 2 CORN-No. 2... OATS-No. 2... RYE RYE. PORK-New Mess. NEW YORK. RK. 525 @ 675 ... 525 @ 675 ... 625 @ 8 00 ... 10 @ 700 ... 11 17 @ 1 11 14 ... 11 11 ... 64 No. 2 Spring.... CORN—No. 2 OATS—Western mixed... PORK—Standard Mess...

The Preacher's Quiet Habits.

Sedentary and studious men sometimes become prostrated before they know it. Those who spend much time in close mental work and neglect to take enough exercise often find their stomachs unable to do the work of digestion. The liver becomes torpid. The bowels act irregularly. The brain refuses to serve as it once did. Their preaching becomes a failure, and there is a state of general misery. s So many ministers have been restored to-health by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters that the clergy generally are speaking to their friends of this medicine as the very best tonic and restorer they know of. It restores thin and watery blood to its proper condition by toning it up with the purest and most invigorating preparation of iron that science has ever made. It is pleas-ant to take, and acts immediately with the happiest results, not only on the parsons, but on other folks



"LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE."

ty years, and am now running on the Maine Central Railroad. Life on an engine, as all engineers know, is very trying to health and streamth. The continual jar of the engine, and attain on our long trips all tend to weaken the kidners and urinary organs. In addition to this, ten-years ago, I men with a severe notinein, and I was taken from under my engine with a severe internal injuries, which gave me great pain. I was ald up for at months, and suffered more than I can describe, and more than I wish to suffer again. I resumed work, but my kidners began to disturb me, and my nervous system secund to be out of order. I could not steep, as my water demanded such constant attention that I was kept awake a great part of the night; to urinate caused severe pains. I employed the best medical skill in Portland and elsewhere, but continued to grow worse. I was persuaded to try Hunt's Remedy, as I found that many of my friends in Portland had used it with great was success, yet I had no faith that it would reach my case. However, I sent for a half-dozen bottles at one of the drug stores, in Portland, and from tho use of the drug stores, in Portland, and from tho use of the drug stores, in Portland, and from the one of the drug stores, in Portland, and from the one of the drug stores, in Portland, and from the one of the drug stores, in Portland, and from the one of the drug stores, in Portland, and from the one of the drug that the pain in the back and timbs greatly relieved. I continued its use until I had used ten bottles in all, and it has been to me a wonderful bleasing, and I have deemed it a duty and privilege to recommend it to those troubled in a sinular manner; and you may publish this for the benefit of our railroad unm and the public in general, as it has completely curred me.

Grow, W. Brandley, Pontland, M. M. May 12, 1883.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Alice E. Curvis, of Brunswick, Me., writes us on May IS, 1882: "That she has suffered very much at frequent intervals with kidney disease, and the stracks were increasing in severity so steadily as to cause slarm. Her aunt, Mrs. N. M. Small, persuaded her to use Hunt's Hernedy, and after using several bottles. Miss Curtis has been freed from the severe aches and pains to which she had long been accustomed, and further says that Hunt's Remedy never fails to relieve the severe pains in the side and intense backache, and Miss. C. pronounces it a real blessing to wothan for all kidto pronounces it a real blessing to woman for all kid-ing diseases, and she conflair recommends it for the many ills and pains peculiar to women."

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF **FEVER and AGUE**

Or CHILLS and FEVER. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, of chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a per-fect restoration of the goueral health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more cer-tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller tain to cure, it its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose BULL'S VEGETABLE PARILY PILLS

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. Principal Office, 881 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KT.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. SEAWEED TONIC, ··· MANDRAKE PILLS.

As the proprietor of these medicines I conscien ously offer them to the public as safe, reliable and realn remedies for the Curre of Consumption, and ith equal confidence as almost a specific for those orbid conditions of the body, which, if neglected, are apt to terminate in fatal diseases of the lungs. I laim that the use of my remedies will cure Con

lungs are destroyed, for no medicine can create new ones; but I maintain that the first stages of Conmption are curable, even when the lungs are partiall are of himself and follow my directions. It may be asked : "How is it that you can know se

much about this disease, and pretend to cure it, when an many educated physicians, who have made a study of it for years, pronounce it incessable? The question is a fair one, and shall be fairly an-swered: I do set claim to know more than other physicians about the causes, nature and history of

Consumption. I suppose that my views on these points would be found to agree with those of most educated and intelligent physicians. We should agree that while the finel cause is obscure-in other words, while it is not possible to say saky Consumption select this or that person as a victim-Fet the predisposin 1st, Inheritance. Consumption is hereditary in a

wonderful degree. One parent very often entails it wonderful degree. One parent very often entails it upon the offspring, and fork still more frequently, so that whole families are often swept away, and hand the predisposition down to their children. Ed. Cold. By this we do not mean those changes of

weather which often produce inflammation; but long continued and steady cold, so that a condition of decommon and season one, so that a continuo of oc-bility is produced. Indeed, whatever tends to pro-duce long-continued debility will, in some persons, generale Pulmonary Consumption. Prominent among these influences are insufficient diet, living in an unwholesome air, sedentary habits, grief, anxiety, discintment, whether of the affections or in bost appointment, whether of the affections or in busi-ness, and all other depressing emotions; the abuse of thereury and the influence of weakening diseases. I also agree with the best doctors as to the manner in which the lungs become affected. Pulmonary Con-sumption is also called Twierculous Consumption, by which we mean a disease of the lungs caused by tubercies. A tubercie is a small, roundish body which is deposited in the substance of the lungs by the blood. This is the beginning and first act of the disblood. This is the origining and area act of the dis-case. Many of these are often deposited at once. Each one undergoes several changes. After producing inflammation of the parts of the imag next to it, is unde in ulceration, opens a passage into the bronchilal tubes, and passes out at the month by spitting. The those, and passes out at the mount of spatting. The place where the tuberdo gives and ripened now be-comes a cavity, and where there are a great many tubercles, of course they make a great many of these like cavities, which gradually unite and leave great holes in the lungs. Unless a stop can be put to this process, it will go on until the substance of the lung is consumed and death ensues.

Of course I agree with the faculty upon the symp-

Of course I agree with the faculty upon the symp-toms and course of the disease; the short, dry, hack-ing cough, so slight at first, but gradually increasing; then shortness of breath, a quickening pulse, then fe-verish senastions, flushing of the checks and heat in the paim of the hands and soles of the feet; the slight but growing emaciation, with feeble appetite, hemo-rhages, increasing though, disturbed sleep, fevered ongue, then loss of appetite, taken to the bed, then

thages, increasing tough, disturbed sleep, fevered tongue, then loss of appetite, taken to the bed, then expectoration of softend tubercie in the shape of small humps of pellowish, cheery, or cardy matter; heatic fever, brilliant eye, chills, night sweats, sharp paths in the side, increasing emuciation and delitify, disordered atomach and howels, distributes, insulin, extremities, bothow cheeks, sunken eyes, we aknows so great that expectoration is impossible; then death, bringing welcome relief from the tortages of this borrid monster.

Now, as I have said, I mainly agree with the medical faculty on these points. But when we come to the treatment of the disease I differ from it totally. The doctors believe Polimonary Consumptin, consult be curred. Therefore they do not try to do sarything more than to smooth the patient's path to the grave, unit the patient is kept comfortable and easy, even if his life is shortened. As soon as inhericable sign to appear in the lungs of a patient, it is consumon practice, with many leading physicians to begin dosing with which in large and I have yet to hars of a single case of Consumption which was evened by stimulants. I can say the same of Cod Liver Oil. Many physicians send their patients away from home on distant voyages, to Minnessus or Floridae anything of any where so that they may the easy. For they do not present to case, and they have no remedies which will do so. Now I

ment with the articles which are incorporated in these medicines. He was cured by them, and lived a strong, healthy man for over forty your after his recovery. What cured him has cared thousands of others all over the country.

These results are not accidental. There is no such thing as secident in nature.

Watterer sawy be the counter, the origin of Pulmonsey Consumption is in the blood. Whenever, from any of the predisposing causes which I have just now mentioned, the blood becomes degraemined, it begins to make tuberculous deposits in the substance of the lungs. This must be stopped, or death will strely follow. It will not be enough to get rid of the inherence already deposited, and heal up the sorres shrady made, but something must be done to stop further deposits, what shall that be? The regular faculty say nothing can be done. I say purify, earliet, and tone up the blood, until it becomes so healthy as no longer to make tubercless. Can this be done? Yes. How? By the easier and most natural way in the world. Take a man who shows to the experienced eye, by many in-faither deres. man who shows to the experienced eye, by many tradible signs, that Consumption has set in. Me feeble and without appetite. Now, see what I inter

failible signs, that Consumption has set in. The is feeble and without appetite. Now, see what I intend to do:

First I propose to element the stemach and bastelic feeble and without appetite. Now, see what I intend to do:

First I propose to element the stemach and bastelic grades dead, sling, obgaing matter. This I shall do with my Mandrake Pills, which are the best cathartic pills in the world. They contain no calomed or other minerals, only vegetable matter. They executes the stomach and bowels grady but theroughly, and do not weaken or gripe. They act like magic on the liver, rousing it out of its shall, torpid state, and promoting a fast, free flow of healthy bile, without which there can be ino perfect diseasion. Now that the stomach and bowels are cleaned and ready—what near? Create an questies. This I do by my Sea Weed Tome. The effect of this medigine is wonderful. Unlike a temporary stimulate, which by reaction lets the organs affected with lower than before, this not only tones up the stomach, but keeps it toned up. The natural craving for food returns in all its force, so that we have now a stommeth hungry for food, and a directive apparatus ready to make way with it. What nearly Any one can surver that question. Put that bear the survey greated as a downtout supply of survitous food to be concerted by the strongs chemistry if dipersion tone rich are blood. This will simulate the heart into stronger action, and it will pump a fuller current out through the arrefresh relative blood will take the place of the thin, blue, flattened field in the wrins, and soon a circulation will be established which will flow through the lungs without making any unleashing deposits: strongs and dead which where the yellow, foul stuff left there by the ripaned thereice, and strengthen and established which will take the place of the thing, states and obsorder the process up the yellow, foul stuff left there by the ripaned thereice, and strengthen and estimates the brought since and strengthen and estimates the brouchia

hing like them, rosses, tronscaping in all its various forms, and also Liver Compisint and Dysocycle, those great forerunners of Consamption, see my book on "Consumption and its Care." This book also contains the history of hundreds of cases that, have been cured in all parts of the country. I send it free, post-paid, to all applicants. Address DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

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